

fMRI

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Cortical Activation of the Somatosensory Hand Area in Hemiplegic Cerebral Palsy Patients. : fMRI Study. -Case Reports-

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Two hemiplegic cerebral palsy patients were studied to investigate the cortical mechanisms underlying preserved somatosensory capacity, using functional MRI(fMRI). Tactile stimulation was performed by brushing of palm, during fMRI study. By the affected hand stimulation, contralateral primary somatosensory cortex was activated in patient 1 and cortical area anterior to the lesion site was activated in patient 2. We suggest that reorganization of the somatosensory cortex after brain injury can be induced by recruitment of undamaged areas adjacent to lesion site.

Key Words: Functional MRI, Cerebral palsy, Somatosensory cortex

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(Functional MRI) 1.5T
(Vision Plus, Siemens, Erlangen,
Germany)
(gradient echoplanar imaging)
EPI TR/TE=2000/60, matrix=64
x 64, FOV=210 mm, 5 mm 10
T1
1 Hz
15 15
3 60

SPM - 99

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(Fig. 1).

(Fig. 2).

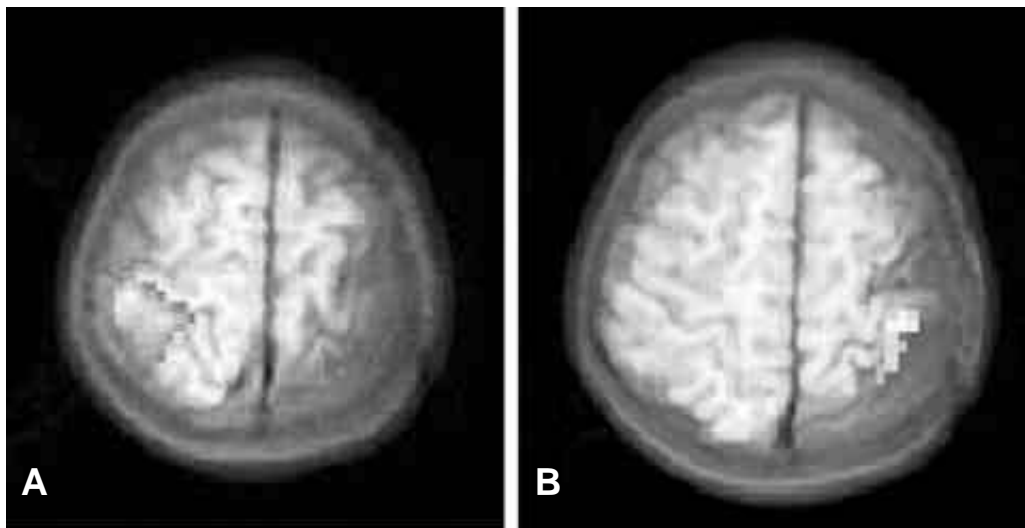


Figure 1. Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging showed that the contralateral primary somatosensory cortices were activated by unaffected (A) and affected (B) hands stimulation, respectively. However, the amount of cortical activation during affected hand stimulation was reduced than that of nonaffected hand.

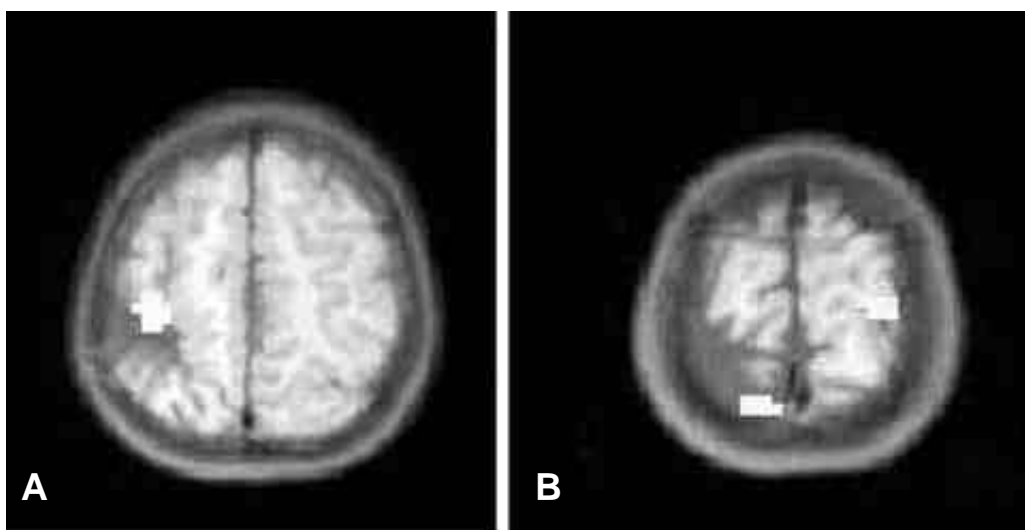


Figure 2. The fMRI showed activation of the perilesional contralateral cortex, by the affected hand stimulation (A). But, the contralateral primary somatosensory cortex was activated for the unaffected hand stimulation (B).

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(SPECT),
(TMS)

(fMRI),
(PET),
(MEG)

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(deoxyHb)

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 $\cdot^{1,2}$ Cramer

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Duffau 6

2001 Cioni ⁷

Forss 8

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